



Homeland Security Investigations

STATEMENT

OF

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

REGARDING A HEARING ON

*Protecting the U.S. Homeland: Fighting the Flow of Fentanyl
from the Southwest Border*

BEFORE THE

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER SECURITY & ENFORCEMENT

Wednesday, July 12, 2023
310 Cannon House Office Building
2:00 p.m.

Chairman Higgins, Ranking Member Correa, and distinguished Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss Homeland Security Investigations' (HSI) efforts to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) and combat the flow of illicit fentanyl into the United States. With more than 6,800 special agents located in hundreds of offices throughout the United States and the world, HSI investigates, disrupts, and dismantles terrorist, transnational, and other criminal organizations that threaten our nation's security. My statement today will focus on the broad spectrum of illicit activities perpetrated by TCOs, HSI's collaborative efforts to combat TCOs, and the resources needed to ensure continued success in the disruption and dismantlement of TCOs domestically and internationally.

As the principal investigative component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), HSI is responsible for investigating transnational crime. In collaboration with its partners in the United States and abroad, HSI special agents develop evidence to identify and advance criminal cases against TCOs, terrorist networks and facilitators, and other criminal elements that threaten the homeland. HSI works with prosecutors to arrest and indict violators, execute criminal search warrants, seize criminally derived money and assets, and take other actions with the goal of disrupting and dismantling TCOs operating throughout the world. These efforts help protect the national security and public safety of the United States.

TCOs flood the United States with deadly drugs, including illicit fentanyl and other opioids. HSI conducts federal criminal investigations at every phase of the illicit drug supply chain: internationally, where TCOs operate and manufacture illicit drugs; at our nation's borders and ports of entry (POEs), where smuggling cells attempt to exploit America's legitimate trade, travel, and transportation systems; and in communities throughout the United States. HSI combats TCOs through multiple avenues of criminal enforcement. Not only does HSI target the narcotics smuggling activities of the TCOs, it also targets the financial networks they utilize to fund and profit from their illegal activity. HSI also targets the various other illegal activities the TCOs employ to fuel their criminal organizations, including human smuggling and trafficking, cybercrime, intellectual property rights violations, and fraud.

Evolution of Transnational Criminal Organizations

Criminal organizations in the 21st century do not limit themselves to a single criminal enterprise. These criminal organizations have expanded beyond narcotics smuggling and have morphed into poly-criminal TCOs involved in the associated crimes of weapons trafficking, human trafficking, human smuggling, money laundering, and other crimes—all of which HSI investigates. Rather than narrowly focusing on a single element of the TCOs, HSI combats TCOs by using its unique and broad investigative authorities to enforce over 400 federal laws. Investigative efforts must be broad in scope to fully dismantle enterprises that transcend borders.

TCOs have also evolved beyond insular entities and have sought out partnerships with competing TCOs in furtherance of their criminal activities. For example, the illicit collaboration between Chinese TCOs and Mexican cartels has created a complex criminal ecosystem that is fueling money laundering and narcotics trafficking operations, specifically illicit fentanyl, into and within the United States. Chinese money laundering organizations have developed

sophisticated networks in the United States, Mexico, China, and throughout Asia to facilitate money laundering schemes. These organizations utilize their vast global infrastructure to clean illicit proceeds for various criminal organizations, including Mexican cartels. Moreover, as Mexican cartels have taken over fentanyl production and operate on an industrial scale, they are obtaining precursor chemicals from China and synthesizing these chemicals in Mexico to produce fentanyl. Mexican cartels then smuggle the fentanyl into the United States in either powder or pill form for distribution. HSI is attacking this illicit narcotics supply chain through an intelligence-based counternarcotics operation that blends traditional investigative and analytical techniques with interagency collaboration, industry partnerships, and computer-based tools.

Chinese TCOs also facilitate the trafficking and distribution of illicit fentanyl pills by providing the Mexican cartels with the pill press equipment to make the fake oxycodone pills. They are made to look identical to prescription oxycodone but are laced with deadly fentanyl. These fake pills are the most common type of illicit fentanyl pill, and are responsible for thousands of overdose fatalities, as the user believes they are taking a real oxycodone pill. In order to manufacture these pills, Mexican cartels require industrial pill press equipment to turn powdered fentanyl into pill form. The Mexican cartels are purchasing these pill presses directly from Chinese manufacturers that are producing the equipment specifically for illicit activity. HSI is actively disrupting the pill press supply chain, and to date has seized over 1,500 pill presses and parts used to make deadly fentanyl-laced pills.

HSI International Efforts

HSI's efforts to combat TCOs and illicit fentanyl begin abroad. HSI has the largest international investigative presence within DHS, comprising hundreds of HSI special agents assigned to 93 offices in 56 countries. These include offices in Mexico, where the vast majority of illicit fentanyl is produced, and throughout the Asia-Pacific region, where synthetic drug precursor chemicals often originate.

HSI special agents abroad develop and foster relationships with host government law enforcement partners to exchange information, coordinate and support investigations, and facilitate enforcement actions and prosecutions to disrupt and dismantle TCOs. HSI and its counterparts in other countries identify and disrupt sources of illicit drugs, transportation and smuggling networks, and money laundering operations. These efforts by HSI and its partners aim to prevent dangerous narcotics and other illicit goods from reaching our borders and also stop illicit outbound flows of illegally derived currency and weapons.

Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit Program

The effectiveness of our international counternarcotics efforts is greatly enhanced by HSI's Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit (TCIU) Program. TCIUs are comprised of vetted foreign law enforcement officials and prosecutors who support some of HSI's most significant extraterritorial investigations and prosecutions targeting TCOs. HSI has established 15 TCIUs around the world. These consist of more than 600 vetted and trained law enforcement officers across North, Central, and South America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, and Asia. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, TCIU efforts worldwide resulted in 3,800 criminal arrests and the seizure of nearly \$18.6 million and over 350,000 pounds of narcotics and

precursor chemicals.

Targeting the fentanyl precursor chemical supply chain is an integral element of HSI's approach to stopping the production of illicit drugs. HSI blends interagency and foreign collaboration, industry partnerships, financial intelligence, and computer-based tools to identify, target, and interdict precursor chemical shipments destined for Mexican cartels. Disruptions to the procurement phase can have an outsized impact on the narcotics production supply chain. Mexican cartels operate on an industrial scale when procuring precursor chemicals, and many interdiction efforts are led by investigators and prosecutors in the Mexican Attorney General's office who comprise the HSI Mexico City TCIU. In FY 2022, efforts by the TCIU resulted in more than 120 criminal arrests and the seizure of approximately \$1.1 million and 18,200 pounds of precursor chemicals. The TCIU also leads investigations targeting the labs where the chemicals are synthesized into illicit drugs.

National Targeting Center – Investigations

HSI's National Targeting Center - Investigations (NTC-I) was established in 2013 in collaboration with U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) National Targeting Center to further our shared border security mission. NTC-I supports the entire border security continuum, from CBP interdictions and HSI investigations, to the joint exploitation of intelligence. Through NTC-I, HSI supports all of DHS's domestic and international offices by targeting illicit precursor chemical movements within the commercial air and maritime transportation systems.

The combination of NTC-I targeting and foreign action through HSI's TCIUs is critical to stopping the flow of illicit drugs and dismantling TCOs. Using these resources, HSI targets the supply chains responsible for foreign origin shipments of precursor chemicals destined for Mexico. Thus far, this methodology has resulted in the seizure of approximately 3.3 million pounds of dual-use precursor chemicals intended for making illicit fentanyl and methamphetamine.

HSI Domestic Efforts

HSI's ability to conduct complex large-scale investigations represents one of DHS's best weapons for dismantling TCOs. Part of HSI's mandate is to turn individual border seizures and arrests into multi-jurisdictional, multi-defendant investigations to disrupt, dismantle, and prosecute high-level members of TCOs. HSI special agents work every day with CBP officers and in coordination with other federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners to identify and investigate drug smuggling organizations attempting to introduce illicit contraband into the United States.

CBP's expansion of non-intrusive inspection (NII) scanning at Southwest Border POEs is poised to increase the number of CBP-origin seizures, which HSI special agents are required to investigate. To keep pace, HSI will require additional staffing to support the investigation and prosecution of individuals associated with POE seizures. Recent HSI congressional appropriations tied to NII expansion represent an important initial step. HSI is moving quickly to deploy these new resources to Southwest Border POEs receiving NII augmentation. Given the required NII expansion to all land border POEs, additional staffing will be essential to ensure

HSI retains adequate personnel to respond to these seizures and to conduct the complex investigations intended to degrade and remove TCO threats to the homeland.

Border Enforcement Security Task Forces

The Jaime Zapata Border Enforcement Security Task Force (BEST) Act was signed into law in December 2012. The Act was named in honor of Jaime Zapata, an HSI special agent who, while working to combat violent drug cartels, was killed in the line of duty in Mexico. This law amended the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to formally establish the BEST program, with the primary mission of combating emerging and existing transnational organized crime by employing a threat-based/risk mitigation investigative task force model that recognizes the unique resources and capabilities of all participating law enforcement partners. In June 2022, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act provided HSI with statutory authority to reimburse the salaries for state and local law enforcement task force officers who participate in BESTs.

BESTs eliminate the barriers between federal and local investigations, close the gap with international partners in multinational criminal investigations, and create an environment that minimizes the vulnerabilities in our operations that TCOs have traditionally capitalized on to exploit our nation's borders. There are currently 90 BESTs located across the United States, including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, comprising approximately 1,000 law enforcement officers and personnel representing federal, state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement agencies, as well as National Guard units. In FY 2022, BESTs initiated more than 5,300 investigations resulting in more than 6,000 criminal arrests and seizures of more than 317,000 pounds of narcotics, more than 480,000 pounds of precursor chemicals, and more than \$206 million of illicit proceeds and assets.

Operation Blue Lotus

HSI has also launched targeted enforcement campaigns to combat illicit narcotics, particularly fentanyl. Between March 13, 2023 and May 10, 2023, CBP and HSI launched Operation Blue Lotus to facilitate and increase fentanyl interdictions at and between the POEs and develop criminal cases along the Southwest Border. Focusing operations at the ports of San Ysidro and Otay Mesa, California, and Nogales, Arizona, Operation Blue Lotus aimed to curtail the flow of illicit fentanyl smuggled into the United States from Mexico, while simultaneously illuminating TCOs networks. Operation Blue Lotus successfully resulted in the combined seizures of over 8,200 pounds of fentanyl.

Building upon the success of Operation Blue Lotus, on June 12, 2023, HSI launched Operation Blue Lotus 2.0 to strategically leverage its administrative, civil, and criminal law enforcement authorities to attack fentanyl distribution. Operation Blue Lotus 2.0 focuses operations along the border and interior facilities, including express consignment and international mail locations, to combat fentanyl trafficking nodes and target the smuggling of fentanyl and other illicit narcotics in the United States.

Cyber-Related Efforts

TCOs have become increasingly tech-savvy. For example, many have adopted

anonymous cryptocurrency transactions through darknet marketplaces. These transactions may involve foreign vendors, but the result is the shipment of illicit drugs to or within our country.

Cyber Crimes Center

To keep pace with rapidly evolving criminal techniques, HSI created the Cyber Crimes Center (C3) to provide investigative assistance, training, and equipment to support domestic and international investigations of cyber-related crimes for DHS. C3 supports HSI's mission through the programmatic oversight and coordination of investigations of cyber-related criminal activity and provides a range of forensic, intelligence, and investigative support services across all HSI programmatic areas.

C3's cyber investigators and analysts support HSI online undercover investigations targeting market site operators, vendors, and prolific buyers of opioids and other contraband on the darknet. C3 also supports tracing and identifying illicit proceeds derived from criminal activity on the dark web and investigating the subsequent money laundering activities. Digital forensics play an ever-increasing role in investigating complex multinational narcotics organizations, and C3's Computer Forensics Unit and the HSI Computer Forensic Program are critical tools in combating the flow of drugs into the United States. C3's Computer Forensics Unit also provides forensic training and support to our federal, state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement partners.

A top priority for HSI is to improve collective law enforcement capabilities by providing training to partner law enforcement agencies. For example, C3 developed a cyber-training curriculum with a focus on darknet investigations and illicit payment networks associated with opioid smuggling and distribution. Since 2017, HSI has delivered this training course to more than 12,000 federal, state, local, and international law enforcement personnel in over 70 locations worldwide.

Illicit Finance – Following the Money

One of the most effective methods for dismantling TCOs engaged in narcotics trafficking is to attack the criminal financial networks that are the lifeblood of their operations. HSI special agents work to identify and seize the illicit proceeds and instrumentalities of crime and target financial networks that transport, launder, and hide such proceeds. As a customs agency with significant access to financial and trade data, HSI is uniquely positioned to identify TCO schemes to hide illicit drug proceeds within legitimate commerce. HSI's financial efforts in FY 2022 resulted in 2,607 arrests, 1,600 criminal indictments, 1,028 convictions, and the seizure of more than \$4.2 billion in illicit currency and other assets (as valued at the time of seizure).

National Bulk Cash Smuggling Center

Despite the rise of alternative stores of value, such as virtual assets, bulk cash smuggling remains a key mechanism for TCO repatriation of drug proceeds. Criminal actors often avoid traditional financial institutions, which must comply with Bank Secrecy Act reporting requirements—instead repatriating their illicit proceeds through conveyances such as commercial and private aircraft, passenger and commercial vehicles, and maritime vessels, as well as via pedestrian crossings at our land borders.

Established in 2009, HSI's National Bulk Cash Smuggling Center (BCSC) is a critical component of the agency's and overall U.S. government's efforts to combat bulk cash smuggling by TCOs. The BCSC operates strategic programs that leverage advanced data analytics, interagency partnerships, and law enforcement technology systems to identify complex money laundering networks and provide support for HSI financial investigations. The criminal intelligence functions of the BCSC provide operational analysis in support of HSI-led interdiction efforts, including port profiles highlighting cash flow activity at targeted POEs and corridor analyses to assist in planning the timing, location, and strategy for interdiction operations. The BCSC also administers a targeted, investigation-focused license plate reader program to identify larger criminal networks and a warrant-based GPS tracking program that provides valuable intelligence on the behaviors of criminal groups engaged in bulk cash smuggling. Since its inception through FY 2022, the BCSC has initiated or substantially contributed to the seizure of bulk cash totaling over \$1.73 billion.

TCOs are increasingly augmenting bulk currency smuggling with use of alternate value platforms in response to financial regulations and law enforcement efforts to identify money laundering networks. A single movement of TCO proceeds may involve bulk cash, stored value cards, money orders, cryptocurrency, wire transfers, funnel accounts, and trade-based money laundering (TBML). HSI adapts to evolving criminal methodologies by leveraging new law enforcement technologies to identify money laundering activity through these emerging alternate value platforms and seize criminal assets.

Trade-Based Money Laundering

TBML is the process of disguising criminal proceeds through international trade to hide their illicit origins. As the U.S. government's primary law enforcement agency that investigates TBML, HSI utilizes data resources—maintained by DHS encompassing trade, travel, and financial information—to identify TBML schemes. HSI has established several national initiatives that target specific TBML schemes and provides subject matter expertise, analytical support, and enforcement related support to HSI special agents. Specifically, HSI has the ability to intercept and interdict trade and individuals associated with TBML that have a nexus to the borders of the United States and provide the necessary information to initiate criminal investigations targeting this activity.

Integral to these efforts are HSI-established Trade Transparency Units (TTUs), which combat the growing threat of international money laundering by TCOs via trade-based money laundering. The TTUs accomplish this mission using partner country data sharing programs and the Data Analysis & Research for Trade Transparency Systems program. Through established partnerships, the TTUs have access to foreign trade, travel, and financial information used to support ongoing criminal investigations and to address TBML on a global scale. These partnerships are based on bilateral agreements between the United States and 19 partner countries for the sharing of trade and financial information. Through the TTUs, HSI field offices can request information pertaining to companies and individuals that would otherwise be unavailable without the bilateral agreements.

Cryptocurrency

Cryptocurrencies are increasingly used to facilitate domestic and cross-border crime. They can be exploited by any criminal organization, and this is especially true as it pertains to online distribution of fentanyl, methamphetamine, and other illicit drugs.

Cryptocurrencies are attractive to TCOs because they offer a relatively fast, inexpensive, and pseudonymous system of transactions. HSI investigations related to cryptocurrency have risen from one criminal investigation in 2011 to over 530 criminal investigations in FY 2023 to date. In FY 2022, HSI seized nearly \$4 billion (valued at the time of seizure) in cryptocurrency. This substantial increase signifies growing confidence in cryptocurrency use by criminals and criminal networks.

Conclusion

Thank you again for the opportunity to appear before you today and for your continued support of HSI and our efforts to use our unique authorities and global footprint to dismantle TCOs and combat the flow of illicit fentanyl into the United States. I look forward to your questions.



TESTIMONY OF

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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

For a Hearing

BEFORE

United States House of Representatives
Committee on Homeland Security
Subcommittee on Border Security and Enforcement

ON

“Protecting the U.S. Homeland: Fighting the Flow of Fentanyl from the Southwest Border”

July 12, 2023
Washington, DC

Introduction

Chairman Higgins, Ranking Member Correa, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to discuss U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) efforts to combat the dynamic threat of transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) and prevent the entry of dangerous illicit drugs, including fentanyl, into the United States.

The reach and influence of TCOs continues to expand across and beyond the Southwest and Northern Borders. These criminal organizations are sophisticated and operate with immense capability, capacity, and nearly unlimited resources. TCOs increasingly demonstrate the intent and ability to produce and modify synthetic drugs, making detection and identification difficult. They also continually adjust their tactics, techniques, and operational procedures to circumvent detection and interdiction by law enforcement, including transporting smaller quantities of drugs and improving concealment techniques.

As others have testified,¹ synthetic opioids like fentanyl – a synthetic opioid that is 80-100 times stronger than morphine – and its analogues are produced using precursor chemicals made available by criminal elements, often in the People's Republic of China. The precursor chemicals are shipped to Mexico where TCOs use these precursors to finish production. This fentanyl is either sold in powder form or pressed into pills. These drugs are then smuggled across the Southwest Border, most often through ports of entry (POEs).²

Because there is no single tool or capability that can detect all suspected threats in all situations and environments, CBP uses a multifaceted, intelligence-driven approach that combines advance targeting, sophisticated detection capabilities, specialized canines, non-intrusive inspection technology (NII), laboratory testing, scientific analysis, domestic and foreign partnerships, and information sharing. Most importantly, we also have dedicated, highly trained officers, agents, and intelligence research specialists whose experience and expertise are essential components of all CBP's efforts to combat transnational threats and prevent the entry of illegal drugs into U.S. communities.

Our enforcement approach enables the agency to nimbly shift resources and swiftly respond to emerging threats, such as the deadly threat posed by illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, other synthetic opioids, and methamphetamine, as well as the precursors and other chemicals used in illicit drug production.

Drug Trends and Interdictions

As noted above, most illicit drugs, including fentanyl, enter the United States through our Southwest Border POEs, hidden in passenger vehicles or belongings, concealed in commercial

¹ See, e.g., Written testimony, Kemp Chester, Senior Advisor, International Relations and Supply Reduction, Office of National Drug Control Policy, for a February 1, 2023, House Energy and Commerce Committee Hearing. https://d1dth6e84htgma.cloudfront.net/Witness_Testimony_Chester_HE_02_01_2023_487130aade.pdf?updated_at=2023-02-01T14:37:29.433Z.

² <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/drug-seizure-statistics>.

trucks, and carried by pedestrians. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, for example, nearly 66 percent of illicit drugs seized by weight by CBP at the Southwest Border were seized at POEs.³

CBP seizures of fentanyl have been escalating for several years.⁴ In FY 2022, CBP seized nearly 15,000 pounds of fentanyl nationwide, with the majority – 12,500 pounds – seized at POEs. We have already exceeded that amount this fiscal year. At our POEs alone, fentanyl seizures increased more than 200 percent in FY 2022 compared to FY 2019 and FY 2020 totals combined. In FY 2023 to date, CBP seizures at POEs already exceed more than 17,600 pounds of fentanyl.⁵ These seizures permanently removed these drugs from the illicit supply chain, kept them out of our communities, and denied drug trafficking organizations profits and operating capital.

Marijuana, methamphetamine, heroin, and cocaine remain the top-seized drugs by weight but shifting trends over recent years produced significant increases in synthetic drugs like fentanyl. Fentanyl is the most frequently seized illicit synthetic opioid, but CBP has also encountered 31 substances that are chemically similar to fentanyl, as well as 44 unique synthetic opioids that are not from the fentanyl class.⁶

Although our statistics measure drug seizures by weight, CBP estimates it interdicted 1.1 billion potential doses of illicit fentanyl in FY 2022. By the measure of potential doses, CBP fentanyl seizures were only second to methamphetamine, of which an estimated 16 billion doses in FY 2022 were seized.⁷ For reference, Earth's population is approximately 8 billion people.

CBP's enforcement efforts focus on detecting and interdicting suspected illicit drugs; quickly anticipating and adapting to changing tactics and techniques used by cartels, traffickers, smugglers, and their networks; enhancing collaboration among key partners; producing actionable intelligence to target the illicit opioid supply chain; and protecting our personnel from exposure to opioids.

Detection and Inspection

CBP, with the support of Congress, continues to make significant investments and improvements in our drug detection capabilities and interdiction technology. Our highly trained officers use narcotic detection canines and a variety of technologies to detect the presence of illicit drugs, including illicit opioids, in all operating environments.

CBP's canine program continues to demonstrate its significant contribution to our efforts to intercept dangerous illicit drugs and disrupt TCO activity. In FY 2022, CBP canine teams assigned to the Office of Field Operations and U.S. Border Patrol assisted in the seizure of more than \$19 million in undeclared or illicit drug-related currency, more than 400 firearms, and nearly

³ Of the 288,287 pounds of drugs CBP seized at the Southwest Border in FY 2022, 189,682 pounds were seized at POEs. Excluding marijuana, CBP seized 202,631 pounds of illicit drugs at the Southwest Border, of which 179,317 pounds (88.5 percent) were seized at POEs. <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/drug-seizure-statistics>. CBP Air and Marine Operations also contributed to drug seizure events with other agencies. These operations resulted in the seizure of approximately 270,000 pounds of drugs in FY 2022. <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/cbp-enforcement-statistics/air-and-marine-operations-statistics>.

⁴ <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/drug-seizure-statistics>.

⁵ As of May 31, 2023.

⁶ A complete list can be made available by CBP Laboratories and Scientific Services.

⁷ CBP would be happy to brief the Subcommittee on its illicit drug dose estimation tool and how it derived these estimates.

290,000 pounds of drugs, including nearly 13,000 pounds of fentanyl – approximately 87 percent of CBP’s fentanyl seizures – valued at more than \$2.5 billion. The effectiveness of our canine teams is demonstrated daily. For example, in a single event on April 18, 2023, a canine team in Otay Mesa, California, aided in the seizure of 776 pounds of fentanyl pills valued at more than \$21 million.⁸

CBP canine teams often work alongside officers conducting other inspection activities. CBP has deployed more than 350 large-scale and 4,500 small-scale NII X-ray and gamma-ray imaging systems to detect the presence of illicit substances, including synthetic drugs such as fentanyl. This technology enables detection of these illicit substances hidden within passenger belongings, cargo containers, commercial trucks, rail cars, and privately owned vehicles, as well as express consignment carrier and international mail parcels. In FY 2022, CBP officers used large-scale NII systems to scan more than 7.6 million conveyances, which resulted in the interdiction of more than 100,000 pounds of narcotics and approximately \$2 million of undeclared U.S. currency.

Canine teams and NII technology are complementary detection and inspection capabilities that are critical to the continued success of CBP’s interdiction operations at the POEs. At the core of these efforts are specially trained officers and specialists using their expertise and experience to maximize technological capabilities and resources. Every seizure we make at the border is important. It stops the flow of drugs into our communities, contributes to investigations, and increases our awareness of emerging trends and illicit networks.

Advance Information and Targeting

CBP’s interdiction efforts begin well before a conveyance or shipment arrives at a POE. Advance electronic shipping information,⁹ actionable intelligence, and information sharing partnerships are critical components of CBP’s ability to quickly identify, target, and deter the entry of dangerous illicit drugs in all operational environments.

All advance shipment information is automatically fed into the National Targeting Center’s (NTC) Automated Targeting System (ATS), an enforcement and decision support system. At CBP’s NTC, advance data converges with law enforcement and intelligence records to facilitate the targeting of persons, conveyances, and items of cargo that pose the highest risk to our security in all modes of transportation. Advance information is a critical and effective component of CBP’s targeting and interdiction efforts. We continue to pursue solutions to expand advance information opportunities to the land POEs, where—unlike travel processes over air and sea—CBP often receives no advance traveler information, limiting traveler vetting conducted before an individual arrives at a land POE.

In addition to targeting illicit substances directly, CBP and Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) target precursor chemicals shipped through the United States to destinations in Mexico and other countries. While many of the precursor chemicals used to synthesize methamphetamines

⁸ <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/local-media-release/we-re-spilling-beans-211-million-worth-fentanyl-pills-concealed-within>.

⁹ See section 343 of the *Trade Act of 2002* (Pub. L. 107-210), as amended; the *Security and Accountability for Every Port Act or SAFE Port Act of 2006* (Pub. L. 109-347); and the *Synthetics Trafficking and Overdose Prevention (STOP) Act* (Pub. L. 107-210) of 2018.

and synthetic illicit opioids such as fentanyl have legitimate uses, CBP and HSI coordinate with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to intercept and seize precursors if they can be identified as having been brought into the United States in violation of U.S. law, such as Title 21 of the U.S. Code. CBP also targets production-related equipment such as pill presses and tableting machines. The DEA regulates pill press/tableting machines, and the HSI Diversion Coordinator works on behalf of DHS to coordinate the investigations of pill press/tableting machine imports being diverted for illicit uses. The HSI Diversion Coordinator works closely with the NTC to identify and target individuals importing and diverting pill press/tableting machines to produce illicit fentanyl and other synthetic drugs.

The increasing ability of TCOs to produce sophisticated forms of synthetic drugs and develop new ways to smuggle is a challenge to CBP's counter-narcotic efforts. In addition to CBP's advance detection and targeting efforts, CBP's laboratory testing and analysis capabilities are invaluable to the timely identification of suspect substances and the disruption of drug trafficking networks. These capabilities not only contribute to our targeting and interdiction success, but also aid our intelligence and investigative partners in their criminal prosecution efforts.

Analysis and Intelligence

Just as TCOs rapidly evolve their illicit production and smuggling operations, CBP must advance its capabilities to quickly and reliably identify the dangerous substances it encounters and provide analysis for targeting and other enforcement and investigative actions.

Sound analytical methodology centers on providing timely and actionable intelligence to our frontline officers and agents, decision makers, and partners. To strengthen our intelligence posture in responding to this complex threat environment, CBP's Intelligence Enterprise (IE) was established in 2017 as a cohesive, threat-based, data-driven, and operationally-focused effort to leverage the collective intelligence capabilities and expertise across CBP's operational components.

To enhance its intelligence capacity, CBP IE established investment priorities that support a whole-of-agency approach to countering various border threats, such as the use of a common reporting platform to timely share and disseminate threat information to disparate offices. CBP's IE was also responsible for launching the CBP Watch, a situational awareness facility that provides trend analysis and real-time feedback to better support the Agency's operational frontline 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Laboratory Testing

CBP's ability to swiftly and accurately identify suspect substances is a critical part of our ability to determine new production trends and seize illicit drugs, but also a critical tool for partner investigative agencies, such as HSI, to make law enforcement-controlled deliveries that could lead to arrests and the shutting down of criminal networks. CBP officers use various field-testing devices and leverage CBP's 24/7 Narcotic Reachback program to obtain a swift, presumptive identification of a suspect substance from a CBP Laboratories and Scientific Services (LSS) scientist. CBP has also positioned Forward Operating Labs (FOL) at strategic locations where new or emerging substances enter the United States. At the FOLs, LSS can triage quickly if a

potentially new analogue of an illicit substance or designer drug is encountered and send it to the LSS INTERDICTION Science Center for comprehensive testing. These newly encountered substances, particularly synthetic opioids or other significant chemicals of interest, are added to the user libraries of the handheld field-testing devices used by CBP officers and agents to rapidly screen suspected substances. Since January 2022, 170 new spectra have been added to the equipment's factory library. Since the start of the designer drug wave in 2009, LSS has identified over 550 new substances.

CBP scientists participate in weekly operational roundtable discussions with intelligence personnel and law enforcement partners from federal, state, and local agencies to share information on the latest analysis on encountered substances. Based on pollen analysis and suspected controlled substance analysis results, CBP develops intelligence products to share with CBP officers and agents, intelligence analysts, policy makers, and relevant external partners at federal, state, local, and international organizations to maintain a consistent understanding of the fentanyl threat picture nationally, not just at the borders.¹⁰

Collaboration and Information Sharing

Shifting trends and sophisticated TCO tactics mean that now, more than ever, efforts to counter TCO activity require coordination and cooperation across the law enforcement community. CBP leverages collaboration with our federal, state, local, tribal, and international partners to address drug trafficking and other transnational threats across all our operational environments. This includes working closely with the Office of National Drug Control Policy's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program and continuous work with other laboratories and the medical community, including coroners and medical examiners, to identify emerging drug threats.

CBP works closely with key partners, including HSI, DEA, the United States Postal Inspection Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other federal, state, local, tribal, and international partners, to share information, coordinate enforcement actions, and facilitate investigations regarding intelligence and seizures. For seizures that do not meet a federal threshold, intelligence and information derived from these seizures are provided to local, state, and regional task forces for situational awareness and further investigative and prosecutorial actions.

CBP regularly hosts briefings with federal, state, local, territorial, and tribal partners regarding the current state of the border, providing a cross-component, multi-agency venue for discussing trends and threats. Engagements focus on interdictions and arrests at both the border and interior areas within the United States. These briefings also include participants from the Governments of Canada and Mexico.

Strong international partnerships are a critical part of CBP's ability to respond to the global challenges that affect our border operations. CBP works closely with our foreign partners and contributes to multilateral forums by sharing information and leveraging partner capabilities to combat transnational threats and advance our national security.

¹⁰ <https://www.cbp.gov/document/fact-sheets/cbp-fentanyl-factsheet>.

CBP also participates in joint operations and multi-agency enforcement teams composed of representatives from international and federal law enforcement agencies. Working together with state, local, and tribal agencies, these operations target drug and transnational criminal activity, and often contribute to investigations involving national security and organized crime.

Our partnerships are also invaluable to our enforcement efforts. For example, CBP and HSI recently concluded Operation Blue Lotus, a two-month, multi-agency effort led by CBP and HSI focused on narcotics smuggling attempts at POEs in Arizona and California. Through targeted inspections at border crossings, cross-border investigations, and the leveraging of advanced analytics and intelligence capabilities, approximately 8,000 pounds of fentanyl, more than 4,600 pounds of methamphetamine, more than 1,050 pounds of cocaine, and more than 72 pounds of heroin were seized – leading to more than 250 arrests by CBP and HSI. U.S. Border Patrol ran a complementary operation between POEs and at checkpoints near the border, leading to additional seizures of approximately 2,500 pounds of fentanyl, 6,500 pounds of methamphetamine, 330 pounds of marijuana, 620 pounds of cocaine, and 60 pounds of heroin.

Following the success of these enforcement efforts, DHS recently announced the next special operations of its surge campaign to target and prevent fentanyl from entering the United States.¹¹ Operation Artemis, led by CBP and supported by HSI, will leverage intelligence and investigative information derived from Operation Blue Lotus to focus on critical junctures in the illicit production and international trafficking of fentanyl and other synthetic drugs by targeting precursor chemicals, pill presses and parts, movement of finished substances, and illicit proceeds. Concurrently, Operation Rolling Wave will surge inspections at U.S. Border Patrol checkpoints along the Southwest Border, covering every sector and leveraging predictive analysis and intelligence sharing. CBP will run a parallel intelligence and analysis operation, Operation Argus, to provide trade-focused analysis in support of Artemis.

In collaboration with multiple Department of Justice components, in particular the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, CBP and HSI also lead Operation Without a Trace, a joint platform for our personnel to target and investigate smuggling networks to disrupt and dismantle their illegal gun trafficking operations. Since the initiative's inception in FY 2020, Operation Without a Trace has achieved significant success preventing Mexico-bound gun trafficking, resulting in the initiation of 803 investigations, the execution of 555 arrests, and the seizure of 1,213 firearms, more than 723,203 rounds of ammunition, and \$16.5 million in illicit currency.¹²

Finally, CBP established the Southern Border Intelligence Center in April of 2023. The Southern Border Intelligence Center, located in Tucson, Arizona, will integrate CBP's Southwest Border Intelligence Enterprise through collaboration within CBP and with the interagency into a single intelligence focal point. The Southern Border Intelligence Center will build and maintain a trans-regional intelligence understanding of the entire southern border by integrating CBP's intelligence efforts and collaborating with the interagency.

¹¹ <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2023/06/22/next-phase-dhs-campaign-stop-fentanyl-will-focus-interdiction-and-supply-chain>

¹² As of March 28, 2023.

Conclusion

With continued support from Congress, CBP, in coordination with our partners, will continue to deploy critical resources to our nation's borders to refine the effectiveness of our detection, interdiction, and identification capabilities and combat transnational threats and the entry of illegal drugs into the United States.

CBP will continue investing in our frontline and intelligence capabilities, which are vital to all our law enforcement efforts. CBP will also pursue new partnerships and innovative technology to aid in our layered enforcement strategy to support our fight against this ever-evolving threat.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. I look forward to your questions.